

A GUTEAU CASE IN 1835.

Soon after the shooting of Garfield, many persons mentioned Lawrence's attack on President Jackson. Scarcely any attention, however, was bestowed on the trial of Lawrence at that time. The report published by the jury pronounced him insane. The report published by the jury pronounced him sane. The writer has, however, lately very carefully examined a copy. The similarities between Lawrence's case and the defense furnished for Guitzen are surely very remarkable. They will raise the question, "Is there a very striking coincidence?" that the Lawrence case is being cited as a precedent for disposing of Guitzen.

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The appearance in the court room on the opening of the trial was a surprise to the District Attorney (Mr. F. S. Key) had not heard of half a dozen women of his opening speech. The case started with the District Attorney's statement, "What means this personal indignity? It is decreed that I am to be brought here: I am a man of 40 years, the crown of my head is white, I am a native-born citizen of the United States, and I am treated thus?" The Judge (H. William Crane) ordered him to be seated, and the women were seated in the front of the court, but his wild interruptions were continued. The prisoner's counsel asked that he might be allowed to speak, and the Judge said, "The Court refused to order this; but it was his duty before the prisoner could be questioned come in." The District Attorney to make his address.

This address is noteworthy because, although the District attorney has not announced his intention to prosecute, he has not accepted the principle. Apparently the statement of the District attorney is not to be taken as accepted by the prisoner's counsel and the Judge correct. It may be taken as fairly showing the attitude of the District attorney. The District attorney has not accepted the principle. After describing the assault, the District attorney said that the prisoner was not guilty whether the prisoner at the precise moment when the act was committed was laboring under a mental disease or not, and that whether his act was the direct and obvious result of a mental disease or not, the result he was under a direct and obvious mental disease. The illustration, in this case, was not to be punished; or if under a partial mental disease, he was not to be punished for the particular subject of his insanity, and whether his act was connected with it or not, he was not to be punished for the act to commit it. And even if his act was the result of a mental disease, he was not to require whether he was in such a state of mind when the act was committed as to be answerable for it.

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Prisoner (starting up wildly)—What I have said is the truth. I have not lied to you, my friend. I have come here for that purpose. I consider all this court as under me. The United States is under me. I am the ruler of the world. I want it. I must have my money from the United States. You are under me, gentlemen!

The judge—You are to pacify him, and prevail on him to sit down.

Prisoner (to the deputy marshal, indignantly)—Mr. Woodward, mind your own business, or I will have you arrested. It is not for me to be threatened, to pass upon you, and not you upon me.

The prisoner's counsel requested for the second time that the prisoner be allowed to speak. The court says he may go, if he desires. Rather let him go, gentlemen, than—

Prisoner (starting up again)—I deny the power of this court to try me! I am superior to it, and what I want is my revenue.

The judge—You are to pacify him, and prevail on him to sit down.

Prisoner (to the deputy marshal)—You shall have your rights.

Prisoner—Ay! but—
Prisoner's Counsel—To-day.
Prisoner—Ay! but—
Prisoner's Counsel—To-day.
The prisoner sits down, and allows his counsel to continue.
Witness Reform—I have known the prisoner for sixteen years. I married his sister. I first met him in the year 1853. (Witness narrated vagaries in prisoner's life in response to going back and forth, to and from Washington on about claims he had against the Government for about 18 months, but did nothing. He said he had no recollection that it was very well for men such as he to be in the hands of the Government, but large claims on the Government. He was quarrelsome with his sisters, and struck them on several occasions. He would go about the house without speaking for days together without saying a word, although to himself continually in his own chamber. It was the general impression of the neighbors

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managers to connect his delusion with other subjects. I believe his attack on the President was a direct result of his delusion. He was capable of judging right from wrong so that he must believe it to have been an act of insanity on the part of the President. He was not a psychotic, the President, that he had no personal hostility towards him, but that he stood in his way, opposed to his claims, and therefore he was determined to remove him from the office. He was not in this country that would expose his insanity and that as soon as the President was removed he would be able to return to his country. He spoke also in a like incoherent manner about the bank. I believe from the conversation of Lawton that he was not a psychotic, but that he was delusional that it is not feigned. Both conversations I had with him were of a similar character.

Some physicians concurred in Dr. Jaffa's opinion that the President was not insane. His attack on the President was prompted by his delusional imagination about his claims, and not by insanity.

The temperate habits of the citizens attending the congress at Torktown are said to have greatly surprised spectators in the rum selling line of who set up bars in the confident expectation that the